U.S. ARMY RECRUITING and REENLISTING

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'Just call me SOLDIER'

A look at women training side by side with men

Female soldiers of 1978 and beyond

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown announced Feb. 7, 1978, a reorganization of senior offices in the Department of Defense which, among other things, eliminates the positions of director and deputy director of the Women's Army Corps. The order, Secretary Brown said, is to "recognize the role of women as full partners in our national defense, with full opportunity to progress with their male counterparts."

While one official suggested that WAC will be a common term in the future—regardless of the corps' fate—just as the term WAVE is still used to describe women sailors, a WAC official suggested a conversion to terms like "enlisted woman," "service woman," "woman officer" or "woman soldier" would be more appropriate. Perhaps more in the spirit of the reorganization, whenever gender doesn't affect meaning, women in the Army ought simply to be referred to as "officer" or "soldier."

Notwithstanding the terminology used to describe women in the Army, what can those women expect while they wear Army green?

In early 1976, HQ DA directed the initiation of the "Women in the Army Study" to provide for the expanded use of women in the Army to assure that it provides for full and effective employment consistent with the current and future needs of the Army.

During the development of the study, a review of major industrialized nations revealed that none currently uses women in a direct combat role. The study found that the basic premise upon which U.S. Army policy concerning women is founded (that is, exclusion from direct combat roles) is a sound one. This point is supported throughout the study. It is clear that the original intent of Congress and, by extension, the intent of the American people, was that women perform in non-combat roles. The opinion of the Army's most experienced leaders supports this position, as do surveys of Army personnel and the civilian community.

The study pointed out that the Army's program that determines the number of women who may serve in the force has always been based on two premises: that the primary mission of the Army is combat and that our nation does not support the use of women in direct combat roles. Accordingly, a minimum number of men is required to maintain a state of constant combat readiness. Because Congress placed a limit on the number of personnel the Army may have, there is a maximum number of women the Army can utilize.

Surveys of Army personnel showed men generally favor the expanded use of women but are much more conservative than women in this regard. Here, too, there is general opposition to the use of women in direct combat roles.

Representative of the military's planning is *Project Athena*. When women shattered the 174-year-old tradition of "men only" at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, it was apparent that far-reaching changes in the entire military structure would be coming.

To begin with, *Athena* will investigate the impact of women on USMA, and of USMA on women. This will include demographic, sociological and psychological variables associated with integrating women into the Corps of Cadets.

The research findings will have far-reaching influences on the questions of training and employment of women officers in the Army. *Athena*, and the other research findings that develop from the evaluations in the future will point the way for women in the United States Army.

Women today are doing things that would have been unthinkable just a few years ago. Each step forward breaks old traditions; and some of those traditions were established yesterday.

Views and Reviews

MG Eugene P. Forrester

In this space I normally talk about things other than the contents of this magazine. I concern myself with things directly related to production: those things which affect you and your ability to make mission.

Because this issue is devoted to a prime element of our mission, I want to address that subject—women in "this man's Army."

Beginning this month, the *Journal* carries a two part feature, "Just Call Me SOLDIER." It describes the joint basic training at Ft. Jackson, giving a week-by-week description—complete with comments by the young men and women involved—of the major activities of the training cycle. The story and photos won the Army's Keith L. Ware Award and when you read it, you'll see why. It's a good article to show to prospects.

Also good to show to prospects—particularly to women prospects—are articles on women taking AIT at Ft. Leonard Wood; women on the job at Ft. Hood; women in pilot training at Ft. Rucker; and two articles on what women *can* do if they really want to. These women are doing things that were unheard of in yesterday's Army; they are the pioneers of today's Army.

The Army is breaking new ground—particularly where women are concerned—and we're right at the point where the sod is being broken. Most young women need to be shown the opportunities that are available to them in the Army. It's a new thing for them, an avenue for a rewarding experience, or even a career.

The reason I'm putting so much emphasis on this subject is that we are experiencing some difficulty meeting our objectives for women entering the "non-traditional" skills. I cannot overemphasize the importance of this mission. Women have an increasingly large role to play in this Army, and it's our job to offer them such opportunities.

We are not bashful or apologetic. We have a new and viable career opportunity to offer women. They need to be told about it!

Be aggressive. Get out and meet the young men—and women—in the schools and create an awareness of what the Army has to offer, for *both* sexes.

Good recruiting!

EUGENE P. FORRESTER
Major General, USA
Commanding

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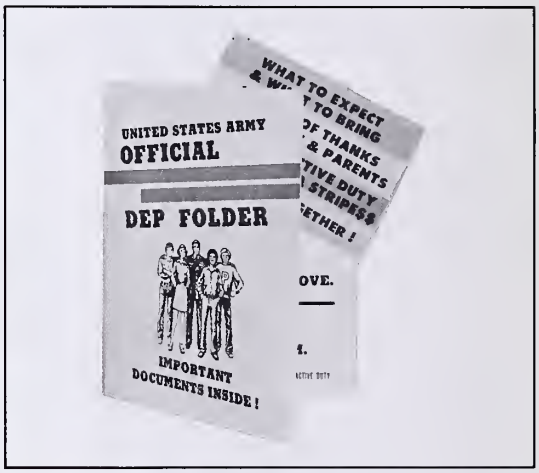

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This month's covers are the latest additions to our "Handy Dandy Guide." The front (by SFC Lloyd Perkins—Ft. Jackson) intros a two part feature on men and women together in basic training. The back cover, provided by Ft. Sill, illustrates the action involved in being a 15D: Lance Missile Crewman.

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Letters

Reenlisting, too

Major General Forrester received the following letter which, we think, proves that USAREC people know how to set *reenlistment* records, too.

It is with great pleasure that I forward the enclosed plaque signifying your com-

mand's accomplishment of reenlisting 152.9 percent of your first term objective and 117.1 percent of your careerist objective during FY 1977.

The success of the Volunteer Army is directly attributable to keeping good soldiers in the Army, and your contributions to this goal are most noteworthy.

It is obvious that you and your commanders are motivating the force to stay with us, and you are to be congratulated for your efforts.

It is my sincere hope that you can again be a recipient for FY 1978.

GEN Bernard W. Rogers
Chief of Staff

Encouraged

General Blanchard has asked me to extend his personal appreciation to you for the fine job being accomplished by the Army Recruiting Command.

The Office of Public Affairs receives copies of *Meeting the Challenge* on a quarterly basis. Copies are distributed to all public affairs offices in USAREUR as well as to the editors of 67 unit and community newspapers. Editors indicate that the pamphlet is a valuable source of background information on recruiting.

We are encouraged by your efforts in recruiting quality people for the Army and wish you continued success. . . .

BG William H. Fitts
DCSPER, HQ USAREUR

Dear Abby

We thought you might be interested in a "Dear Abby" column which ran in many of the major newspapers a few months ago.

DEAR READERS: The editors of *Teen* Magazine sent me an "ad" that ran in a high school newspaper. With so many teenagers seeking employment, it might be helpful:

Looking for a job? Use this checklist on job interviews:

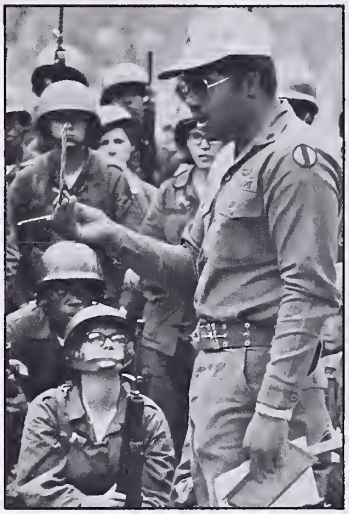
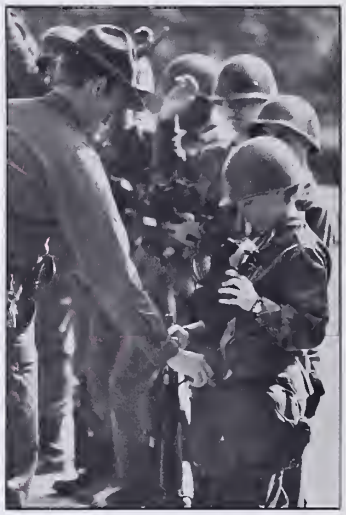
- Ask for at least $374 a month, plus free room and board.
- Insist on 30 days' vacation for the first year.
- Demand $300 for new clothes, plus upkeep allowance.
- Be sure full, free recreational facilities are available—golf, tennis, theaters, pool, horesback riding, etc.
- Scream if you don't have a free medical and dental plan with unlimited sick leave. Tell your boss-to-be you expect a $150 a month raise if you get married.
- Don't be hassled because you are without experience. Pound the table and let it be known that you expect to learn a skill at his expense with full pay.
- Insist on the option of quitting after three years to go to college and that you expect him to contribute two-thirds to an educational fund of more than $8,000!!

The punch line: "If an employer agrees to all of these terms, you're in the U.S. Army!"

(Reprinted with permission.)

'Put her in the job she's been trained for and treat her like a soldier. That's all she wants.'

–BG Mary E. Clarke
Former Director WAC

"We have to change the attitudes of men toward our women, and those of women toward men, too..., but most of all the attitudes of women toward themselves."

The front cover, inside front cover, pages 7 through 16, pages 31 through 34, the inside back cover, and the back cover of this issue constitute a major addition to the *Journal*'s "Handy-Dandy Guide to the United States Army." These same pages may be cut out and clipped together to form an office "influencer package" for female applicants who may not be completely convinced that an Army enlistment is the way to go.

Just call me SOLDIER - Week 1

On this and the following five pages are glimpses into the lives of basic trainees—men and women—at Ft. Jackson, S.C. In this issue are shown the first three weeks of basic training; weeks 4-7 will appear in the June issue. This series is reprinted from a special supplement of the Ft. Jackson *Leader*, and is a Keith L. Ware Award winner at HQ DA.

Story by ANN ROSE, Photos by SFC L. E. PERKINS
Public Affairs Office, Ft. Jackson, S.C.

Excitement, adventure, challenge and apprehension. These emotions typified the atmosphere in Co. E, 7th Bn., 2nd Brigade.

Co. E was the very first basic training company to integrate both men and women. What's more, they were taking exactly the same training. In last fall's BIET (Basic Initial Entry Training) Test, women took the same training, but were assigned to separate companies.

Most of them were unaware they would be training side-by-side with men until reaching the reception station. There they processed in and received their initial orientation, which gave them their first hint of the adventure awaiting them.

"I was pretty excited when they first told us," said Pvt. Sandi Reed, Whitman, Mass. "There's more competition, and it's a bigger challenge."

Pvt. Henrietta Haddox, Chattanooga, Tenn., was not exactly overjoyed at the idea. "I don't like doing everything they do," she said. "I wish I'd come in earlier when we trained separately."

How did their male counterparts feel about it?

"Since women are into 'women's lib' and want the same opportunities, I think it's a good place to start," said Pvt. Charles Simpkins, New York City.

"If they like it, it's all right with me," said Pvt. Tony S. Jones, Albany, Ga. "They try as hard as we do, and everybody seems to be pulling their own weight."

The company's first week of training was devoted primarily to classroom instruction. They also began physical training (PT) and drill and ceremony, both of which will continue throughout the seven-week cycle.

The most awesome experience the recruits faced during the week was Nuclear / Biological / Chemical (NBC) Training. They had to walk into a "gas chamber" with their protective mask on, remove the mask for

Week 1

a few seconds, and try to breathe without choking.

"I felt like I was going to die," exclaimed Reed. "My eyes and nose have never burned so much in my life!"

"The gas chamber was awful," said Pvt. Michelle Poss, Jacksonville, Fla. "You can't imagine how it burned."

Though none of the men admitted to having trouble with the gas chamber, Capt. Iris M. Gomez, company commander, said the women followed instructions more closely. She attributed this to the fact that their average age and educational levels were higher.

"The men are ahead of the women in PT right now," Gomez explained. "We're under the baseline PT program, which means there's no such thing as a 'modified' push-up or 'modified' sit-up for a woman."

The "new" PT program uses parts of a woman's body never used before for the most part, explained S. Sgt. Larry Robinson, 4th platoon drill sergeant.

"Women have the same capacities," he said. "In fact, some of them could probably carry more weight than I. They can do anything they want once they adapt to the initial cultural and physical shock."

This was Robinson's first experience as a drill sergeant in a female platoon and he admitted to being a little apprehensive.

"Females catch on a lot quicker, but men respond to a strong, authoritative voice," he explained. "You've got to modify your tone of voice or they'll withdraw. You must never get overly excited or try to embarrass them."

Robinson was quick to point out, however, that he treats both men and women trainees the same in every other respect. A few of the women, he remarked, have tried to use their feminity to "get over." (In his platoon, the senior drill sergeant was a female.)

"Some of them come to me for special treatment, but I don't buy it," he asserted. "Tears don't bother me at all. I just tell them to get themself together and go on with it.

"I definitely think women should receive the same training, but I have mixed feelings about being assigned to a female platoon," Robinson continued.

"I have to constantly guard against compromising situations. It hinders your performance somewhat, but you have to work around it."

Robinson never counseled a female trainee with his door shut, and often required a female drill sergeant or squad leader to be present. When he went into the barracks at night, fire guards posted at the entrance announced his presence and made sure everyone was covered.

S.Sgt. Greta Brayboy, senior drill sergeant in the 4th Platoon, agreed women should have the same training as men.

In her initial briefing, she told the new recruits: "If you're in a combat support unit, you're as subject to come under attack as any man. That bullet doesn't have a name on it, so you'd better learn to defend yourself."

Brayboy said the majority of the women in her platoon looked forward to the integrated training as something different and a challenge they wanted to meet.

"I think the competition will serve a very good purpose," she commented. "The men will urge the slower men not to let the women outdo them.

"Women aren't as outspoken about it, but they're very aware they must show their capabilities. They were extremely proud of their performance in the gas chamber."

The company commander felt the competition was beneficial to both men and women. "If this type of competition is funneled through positive channels, it will raise everyone's performance," she said.

The first week of training progressed much the same as the beginning of any other basic training cycle, according to Gomez.

Just call me SOLDIER - Week 2

Story by ANN ROSE
Photos by SFC L. E. PERKINS
PAO, Ft. Jackson, S.C.

During their second week of basic training, members of Co. E began to "shape up" and make the transition from civilian to soldier.

After their first week, consisting primarily of classroom instruction, most seemed excited to spend a good part of the week on the basic rifle marksmanship (BRM) ranges. They also completed first aid instruction and continued building up their bodies through physical training (PT).

"Most of them are very enthused about firing," said Capt. Iris M. Gomez, company commander. "The instruction is very thorough. A person who pays attention shouldn't have any trouble regardless of whether they've ever fired a weapon."

Gomez went through basic training when women weren't taught to fire the M-16. After becoming an officer and being placed on recruiting duty, she came to Ft. Jackson, went through BRM instruction and qualified as expert. She'd never before fired a weapon.

Many of the women in Co. E, though not all, had previous experience with weapons through National Guard training or as a hobby. Some of the men had never fired, but they were in the minority.

"I don't really want to fire," said Pvt. Carolyn Hills. "Since I have to learn it, I will, but I don't really believe in guns."

Pvt. Nathan Jarrell had never fired before, but said he enjoyed it. "I think we [the men] will do better than the women, because most men have had experience with hunting," he commented.

"I like coming out on the firing range best of all," said Pvt. Kathleen A. Flahave, who had previously fired an M-16, M-60 machine gun and .45 caliber pistol. "The M-16 training is

really great because they go into detail about everything. If you have any problems, they help you."

Pvt. Reginald Williams learned to fire a 30-06 rifle and M-16 when he was on the rifle team in high school. "I like firing better than any training we've had so far," he said. "I know I'll qualify without any trouble."

Firing for qualification doesn't begin until the third week of training. Capt. Gomez felt the company was progressing normally, and the fact that men and women were integrated had no significant bearing on final scores.

"The men and women are working well together," Gomez said. "They don't have enough time to get into any type of personal conversation. When they get a short break between classes, they sometimes have a professional-type conversation dealing with the instruction."

Company policy was no visiting between platoons, even male to male or vice versa, according to Gomez. The purpose of this was to teach the soldiers to function as a team; first within their squad, then within their platoon.

"They don't have any free time for socializing," Gomez explained. "We haven't had any problems with any of them going out of their platoon area."

The two male platoons were on the second floor of the barracks building and the two female platoons were on the third. The stairwell between the second and third floor was "off limits" to male personnel.

Most of the soldiers interviewed felt the lack of conversation between male and female was the hardest part of integrated basic training.

I don't think it would create any problems for us to talk to the men," commented Pvt. Christine Chavez. "It's hard to be around them and not speak—almost rude."

Pvt. Alix Desmangles agreed. "I like the Army, and I believe in order, but they put too many restrictions on us," he said. "We should be allowed to talk to the women without worrying about being punished. I'd rather not be in the same company with women."

Desmangles went on to say that some women were doing better than some of the men. "The hardest thing for me, so far, is getting along with other men in the platoon who want to delay. This gets us all in trouble."

"The men give us a lot of motivation and encouragement," said Pvt. Marlene Dolney. "Being away from home and not having any contact with men is hard."

"When we're in the field, we feed tactically," Cpt. Gomez pointed out. "Everyone is scattered to add realism to the training. In a combat zone people don't cluster together, because the entire company could be hit. We must teach them good habits so they don't endanger themselves later on."

Gomez is in a good position to understand the problems a basic trainee faces since she began her career as an enlistee.

"My function is to make sure they receive the best of training and to insure their rights as human beings are protected at all times," she asserted. "But, if they do something wrong, they'll be punished.

"I also tell them if they see something wrong, it's their duty to report it. They have a responsibility to themselves, to fellow trainees, to the U.S. Army and to the trainees who will follow them."

Just call me SOLDIER - Week 3

Story by SP4 JUDY VAN OTTERLOO, Photos by SFC L. E. PERKINS
Public Affairs Office, Ft. Jackson, S.C.

Male and female trainees are essentially equal in every characteristic that comes into play while they go through basic training except when it comes to physical capabilities. This is where much of the difference and a lot of the controversy about integrated male and female basic training lies.

What kind of PT (physical training) should the trainees take? Should there be a different type for women? Will women be able to compete with men? Will it be fair to both of them?

These questions, along with many more, were considered when the integration of men with women for basic training was studied. Now, Company E, 7th Battalion, 2d BT Brigade, was on their history-making trip through the first cycle of integrated training and they had reached their mid-cycle PT test.

A different type of PT test was being used in basic training. It's called Baseline PT and, in this test, **all** soldiers do push-ups, sit-ups and a one-mile run. There are no modified exercises for women. They do the exercises just like the men have always done them. The minimum they try to reach is 23 repetitions in two minutes of each exercise and a nine-minute mile.

"What we're watching is the percent of progression," explained First Sergeant Roman Yturralde, 1st Sgt. of Co. E. "That percentage is how we gauge or measure the trainees. We want to see improvement."

Co. E had already taken one PT test and fared well. Now the troops were ready to better their scores. There were two groups; one knocking out push-ups, one grunting through

their sit-ups.

There was a real company spirit as the trainees helped each other along with cheers and encouragement. With integration of the sexes, statements like, "Don't let that girl over there beat you, Trainee" and "That girl did 86 sit-ups. All you males better get going" were often used to try to give the trainees that extra willpower to 'do one more'.

There were a lot of different ideas and attitudes about the competition between the sexes out there on the PT field. Pvt. Eric Tyrre said, "it doesn't bother me if a girl beats me in an event as long as I know I did my best."

Pvt. Horace Flemming agreed with him and commented, "We just try to keep our morale up and do our best."

Another male trainee, Pvt. Richard Buckner, said, "I realize that some girls are just naturally active. I've got three sisters and one of them can beat me at just about anything."

Pvt. Debbie Whitten added, "Some girls really compete with the guys but I realize that they're bigger and stronger than me so I don't really care."

"All that's important is showing improvement," Pvt. Barbara Steurer said.

But on the other side of the field were a group of female soldiers that had already finished their push-ups and sit-ups. "I'd kill myself to beat them," commented Pvt. Eleanor Mazzucua as she looked over at the males.

Pvt. Ann Loving added, "We're trying to bring up the women's average to beat the guys'. The guys act like they're not competing with us, but we know they're watching us out of the corner of their eyes."

Pvt. Charles Arthaud wasn't worried about the girls Sunday, he was concerned about his upcoming KP (kitchen police). Pvt. Mike McCoy came up with a typical basic training bet, "If you do 90 sit-ups in two minutes, I'll take your KP." Mike was smiling then but he didn't seem too happy when Charles finished his 90 sit-ups.

Since this award winning feature was written and photographed, the experiment in "co-ed" basic training has been put into practice elsewhere but not necessarily at every training base.

The last four weeks of basic training—this feature is presented in two parts—will appear in the June *Journal*.

At Ft. Leonard Wood

Today's woman builds new Army traditions

SP4 Bob Hutchinson and PFC Ray Colby shot the photos on this and the following page showing women in training for non-traditional skills at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

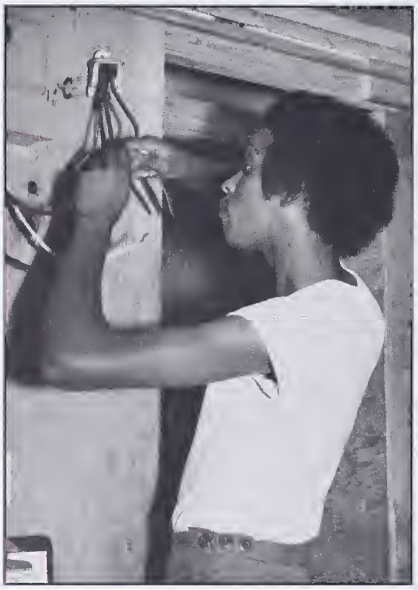
SGT Kathy Wheeler instructs PVT Sandra Parker on a radial saw (above), and below, PVT Parker saws.

Training together is not at all unusual for men and women taking Advanced Individual Training (AIT) at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., in a dozen Military Occupational Specialties (MOS). What *is* unusual is that most of those MOSs were once thought of as "for men only."

The 4th AIT brigade offers a wide variety of courses leading to Army careers in such fields as carpentry, water treatment, and plumbing. The soldier with the right aptitude and desire can become an electrician, an engineer equipment mechanic or repairman. Qualified soldiers of either sex can learn to operate heavy or general construction equipment or, if so inclined, learn to be a wheeled vehicle mechanic or motor transport operator, a lifting and loading equipment operator or become a quarry operations specialist and powderman (or, if you prefer, "powderperson"). While not endless, the possibilities are great for a woman or a man who meets the qualifications.

Observation, of course, will show you that you don't see a woman sitting atop a bulldozer or an asphalt paver every day. That's why these skills are considered "non-traditional." However, the fact that they are "non-traditional" does not mean

Women with training as bulldozer operators, carpenters and electricians were at one time very rare. With more and more women selecting training in what could be called "non-traditional" skills, that's no longer the case.



that they are "non-possible" for women.

Private Beatrice White, trainee in the carpentry course, said, "Women just have to try a little harder. If you're going to do 'a man's job' you should be able to do what he does."

At least one woman at Ft. Wood thinks women can do a *better* job than men. Sergeant Kathy Wheeler, a carpenter course instructor, said, "The women are basically more intelligent than the men. They work harder and the men's criticism makes them fight harder to do a better job."

As has proven to be the case in society at large, men working with women in what were formerly "all male" jobs, tend to be a little hostile. They test the women to see what they can do. This has happened at Ft. Leonard Wood, too. But so has something else.

"Unfortunately, some of the guys are overly helpful and want to do the work for you," noted Private Eileen McMahon while taking the construction and utility workers course. "I never had so many big brothers before I came here."

While that's certainly not the way the Army expects it to be, it's nice to see the sexes can train and work side by side.

Women in the 2d Armored Division

'I HATE TO TYPE'

By SGT BARBARA SORENSEN
Public Affairs Office,
2d Armored Division

They may be all sugar and spice and everything nice, but more of today's Army women are finding themselves tackling thousand-pound engines with a wrench or electronic communication equipment with an oscilloscope.

As the Army continues to place women into non-traditional military occupational specialties (MOSs), more young women, as they enter the service, opt for motor pool and screwdriver, instead of office and typewriter.

At the close of 1977, a major Army policy change opened all but 16 of the Army's more than 300 specialties to women; excluded fields are combat and direct combat related skills.

The Army has been re-evaluating the woman's role in the service of her country and the definition of what a combat-related MOS is. Since the early 1970s, opportunities for women in the Armed Forces have gradually widened. Many studies show that to continue to maintain an all-volunteer Army with trained personnel, there must be greater participation by women.

Robert L. Nelson, assistant secretary of the Army for manpower and reserve affairs, noted after a visit to Ft. Hood, "We are increasing in the next three years the number of women we bring in to probably the 80,000 level. It's now at the 50,000 level. But I don't think anyone knows where the outer limits are. It is a very complicated thing and there are a lot of issues involved.

"The Army has had 200 years of experience with men, but little experience with women—except in what I might call the traditional roles.

"We are now experimenting in the Army and opening up many new jobs in the non-traditional skills, mechanics and all kinds of jobs, to women. The Army still has to determine what female 'manpower' is available to it and how it can utilize these skills," he added.

There are now almost 400 women in the 2d Armored Division alone, and of these women, many are working in non-traditional MOSs for women. There has been a gradual increase during the last four years of, first, women being assigned to the division, and, more recently, being assigned in more and varied MOSs.

For some units, the number of women range close to 30 percent of the work force. These women and many others around the US and Hawaii were recently tested in a MAXWAC test to determine the effect an increased percentage of women make on the combat readiness of support units such as military police, maintenance and signal.

About two-thirds of the officers, NCOs and enlisted people involved in MAXWAC, reported that their companies performed at an "outstanding—very well" level with the number of women assigned, according to the study.

The nine-month MAXWAC study concluded that women can make up as much as 35 percent of many units without changing unit performance.

But, as studies conclude from the majority, it is interesting to hear on an individual basis some of the reasons women chose the non-traditional MOSs and how they are working out in these MOSs and in predominately male atmospheres.

Private Patricia Morky, a field radio mechanic (31B), originally from Mexico, N.Y., flatly stated, "I hate to type. This isn't cooking or a secretary's job, and at first I was afraid I couldn't do well in AIT (advanced individual training).

"I had no experience with mechanics or electronics before AIT.

SP4 Debra Schulze

There were only three women in my class and we made the highest scores in the class. The men still offered to help carry our radios. I refused, not because I wanted to prove anything, but because it's my job, and I want to do my job like anyone else."

Many women entering the service with these non-traditional MOSs are often quizzed when they first arrive at a post on whether they can type and if they would like to be a clerk. It is at this point that many women may break down the continuing flow of enlisted women into these more technical fields.

"Sure, they asked me if I could type. That made me more determined to get to a radio. Women should understand that if they want to be a clerk, then enlist for it and not switch later," added Morky, with Co A, 124th Maintenance Battalion.

"The men haven't reacted poorly to my being here. This job is a challenge. I think they all understand that," she concluded.

Private First Class Debroah Powell, a teletypewriter repairman at Ft. Hood, made some serious conclusions about her MOS and the choice she made.

"I told my recruiter I wanted something in communications. I could

'I HATE TO TYPE.'

have done typing, but I did that all through high school. My AIT was 21 weeks at Ft. Gordon. I had never done anything in electronics before.

"At times I was frustrated and wanted to cry. But I kept learning and I finally graduated. I'm still learning on the job and it becomes more fascinating. I really didn't think about the male-female thing before choosing the MOS. Even on the job now, I don't want to be treated unfairly because I'm a woman, but I know I'm still noticed as a woman. I think it is possible to maintain both sides."

She agrees with the men in her section at the 124th Maintenance Battalion that the field exercises are strenuous on all of them, but everyone does their share.

Another non-traditionalist, Private Terry Damon, an automobile repairman from Arkansas felt it was natural to enter this MOS.

She had been working on engines with her brothers since she was a child. "AIT wasn't hard. I like working on cars, and I guess I picked up a lot from my brothers. The guys here don't seem to mind my being here; they're pretty good the majority of the time."

One of the soldiers working in the motor pool with Terry, Private Richard Shillings, added, "No kidding, she's one of the best workers we've got down here."

Terry added, "The work is dirty, but most of the people are easy to get along with. My bosses treat me like anyone else."

A track and wheel mechanic from Milford, Conn., Specialist 4 Debra Schulze feels more of a demand to prove herself because she is a woman in a non-traditional MOS. "I really felt good when they gave me the responsibility of maintenance for my own deuce-and-a-half.

"I feel this is an MOS that will help me when I get out. I can fix my own car if it breaks down, too.

"I found that usually the man's reaction depends on his age. Most of the older men almost totally ignore my presence while some of the younger men think it's a big joke. They usually come around pretty quick. I also found many had a lot of patience when I was first learning the job."

Another policy change which has greatly affected the woman's role in the service is the opening of slots to women at brigade level in combat brigades. The first woman in the 2nd Armored Division to fill one of these slots is 2nd Lt. Brenda-Sue Hires.

"They asked me if I thought I could handle the job. I was glad to take it. I think I will learn more on this level and may have a better understanding of my job because I'm nearer to the troops.

"I'm not a women's libber, but I do think, other than the physical aspect, I can compare to a man in this job. The men have been very fair with me. And I would suggest to other women, not to let being a woman become an excuse for not doing the job or doing it well."

For women today in the traditional MOSs the ground-work was laid a long time ago. Women in non-traditional MOSs today may be those laying the groundwork for the women yet to join the services.

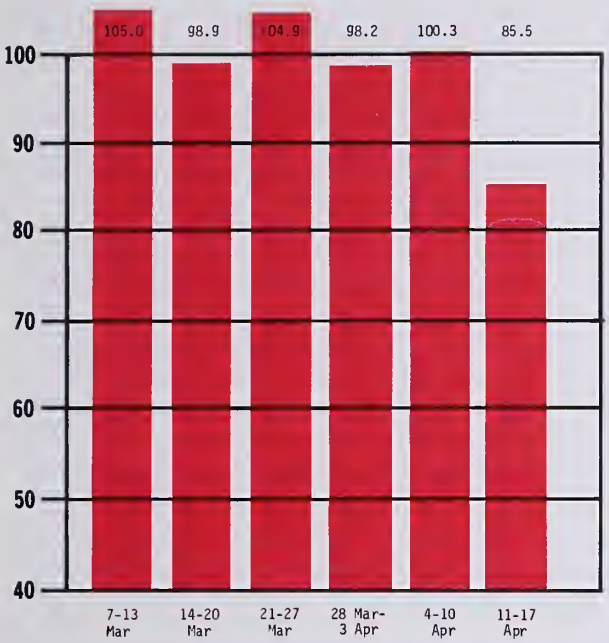
For many, man or woman, a screwdriver and engine block is and will always be more challenging than a ream of paper and typewriter!

PFC Jean Clements

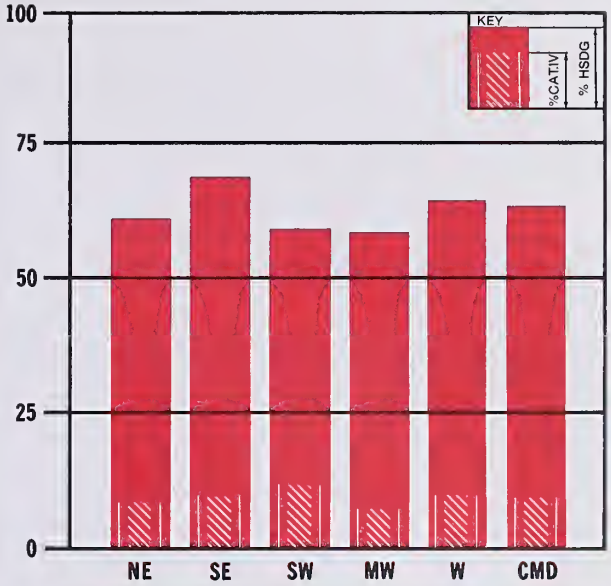
PFC Debroah Powell

PVT Terry Damon

Q-2



Percentage of objective accomplished for shipping periods indicated.



Percentage distribution of male NPS high school diploma graduates and NPS male Cat. IVs by region through 17 April 1978

QUANTITY & QUALITY

The following is a list of DRCs ranked according to their degree of success with the weekly objective. The DRCs are listed alphabetically within categories.

(For the 27 shipping periods 27 Sep 77 thru 17 Apr 78)

27 of 27 weeks	Atlanta*	17 of 27	New Orleans*	7 of 27	Albuquerque
	Balto-Wash*	14 of 27	Indianapolis		Chicago
	Beckley*		Lansing		Detroit
	Charlotte*		Peoria*		Los Angeles
	Cincinnati*	13 of 27	Boston*		Newark*
	Columbia*		Cleveland		Newburgh*
	Jackson*		Harrisburg*		Pittsburgh
	Jacksonville*		Houston*		Salt Lake City
	Louisville*		St. Louis*	6 of 27	Dallas
	Miami*		Syracuse*		Kansas City
	Montgomery*	12 of 27	Columbus		Milwaukee
	Nashville*		Philadelphia*		Seattle
	Raleigh*	11 of 27	Denver	5 of 27	Minneapolis
	Richmond*	10 of 27	San Francisco		Omaha
	San Juan*	9 of 27	Portland		Sacramento
25 of 27	Honolulu*	8 of 27	Des Moines		Santa Ana
20 of 27	Concord*		Long Island	3 of 27	Niagara
18 of 27	Phoenix*		Oklahoma City		San Antonio
17 of 27	Little Rock	7 of 27	Albany	2 of 27	New Haven

*Indicates that DRC is 100% of Year to Date objective

MARCH

QIPS credits/recruit

1.	NERRC	7.355
2.	SERRC	7.026
3.	WRRC	6.972
4.	MWRRC	6.909
5.	SWRRC	6.738
	COMMAND	7.022

Top DRCs **

1.	San Juan	7.548
2.	Columbus	7.327
3.	Phoenix	7.311
4.	Raleigh	7.293
5.	Miami	7.265
6.	Peoria	7.242
7.	Salt Lake City	7.215
8.	Columbia	7.211
9.	Newburgh	7.127
10.	Boston	7.070
11.	Charlotte	7.061
12.	Honolulu	7.055
13.	Cleveland	7.028
14.	Montgomery	7.020
15.	Cincinnati	7.011
16.	Atlanta	6.944
17.	Baltimore	6.910
18.	Nashville	6.891
19.	Jackson	6.833
20.	Louisville	6.827
21.	Indianapolis	6.819
22.	Jacksonville	6.787
23.	Richmond	6.642
24.	Beckley	6.615
25.	Denver	6.599
26.	New Orleans	6.543
27.	St. Louis	6.384

QIPS credits/recruiter

1.	SERRC	25.134
2.	NERRC	15.746
3.	SWRRC	15.420
4.	WRRC	14.332
5.	MWRRC	11.875
	COMMAND	15.840

Top DRCs **

1.	San Juan	40.692
2.	Miami	32.275
3.	Columbia	30.935
4.	Montgomery	30.275
5.	Jacksonville	28.462
6.	Jackson	27.873
7.	Honolulu	27.464
8.	Charlotte	26.081
9.	Raleigh	24.917
10.	Richmond	24.658
11.	Baltimore	22.325
12.	Phoenix	21.018
13.	Atlanta	19.481
14.	Boston	17.371
15.	Louisville	16.516
16.	Cincinnati	15.975
17.	Columbus	15.280
18.	Cleveland	15.157
19.	Nashville	13.877
20.	New Orleans	13.471
21.	Beckley	12.647
22.	Denver	12.597
23.	St. Louis	11.908
24.	Salt Lake City	11.373
25.	Newburgh	11.235
26.	Peoria	10.970
27.	Indianapolis	9.769

** Only those DRC that accomplished their quantitative objective each week during the reception station month starting on 28 Feb and ending on 27 Mar were eligible for consideration.

Field File

RING MY CHIMES is what Indianapolis DRC does to give visible recognition to its gold badge and sapphire star recruiters. The DRC honors each with an engraved brass plate, mounted on a gigantic walnut veneer plywood recruiting bell that stands in the DRC's foyer. The design was the idea of **Staff Sergeant Michael Buchholz**, A & SP Information Specialist, who updates the display regularly.

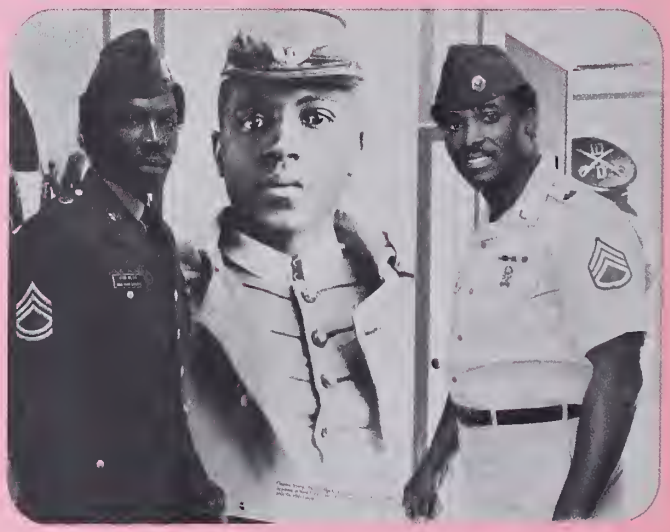
SSG Buchholz proudly displays his design to give recruiters recognition.

The walnut veneer plywood is 3/4-inch thick. The bell is mounted on a 3-legged A-frame and the pattern was made by blowing up a tracing of the recruiting bell plaque most DRC's probably have. The Indianapolis bell measures approximately 42 x 47—a 7X enlargement from the original plaque. (Maryhelen G. Correll, Indianapolis DRC)

A GROUP OF DEPs from the St. Louis DRC's Festus, Mo., Recruiting Station proved they were red-blooded Army volunteers at a Red Cross blood drive. They showed up with their recruiters at the church where the drive was being held, wearing their DEP T-shirts. Their mass participation was designed to call attention to the DEP and to fortify the positive image of the Army in their community.

The effort was the brainchild of **Sergeant First Class Bobby Jones**, Festus station commander, and the other station recruiters. They coordinated the drive over the preceding week with the DEPs and the Red Cross representatives, assuring a large turnout and sufficient equipment to handle all the extra blood donations. (Chris Phillips, St. Louis DRC)

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS around Balboa Recruiting Station in San Diego will remember both the Army and "Black History Week" for a long, long time. So says **Sergeant First Class Robb Wilson**, Balboa station commander. He programmed DARCOM's "History of the Black Soldier in the West" van to four high schools where it was visited by about 1,700 students and teachers, mostly in social science and history classes.



SFC Robb Wilson and SSG C.E. Slade stand in front of the portrait of Charles Young, the third black man to graduate from West Point.

The exhibit van puts the message across with sight and sound. It tells the onlooker that black minutemen fought at Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill and that two blacks crossed the Delaware with George Washington. Young people learn about **Sergeant William McBryar**, the only member of the 10th Calvary to win the Congressional Medal of Honor during the 28 year Indian wars. They are told about "Buffalo Soldiers,"

(black cavalrymen in the West), and much more.

"The DARCOM exhibit is good for any time of year," says Sergeant Wilson. "It really attracts students. It's a big hit with teachers, too."

According to **Sergeant First Class Paul Karpinsky**, leads are still coming in, long after "Black History Week." (Maxine Dougan, Santa Ana DRC)

FREE TELEVISION EXPOSURE was given to St. Louis DRC's **Staff Sergeant "Doc" Corzine**, when he appeared as a contestant on St. Louis' "Bowling for Fun" program. Corzine's name was drawn six months after he entered the contest, and he appeared on the show in February—dressed in uniform.

The bowlers chatted briefly with the game show host before playing and Corzine immediately mentioned that he was an Army recruiter. When the host asked about his gold badge, the recruiter noted that it reflected the excellence of the young people he had put in the Army.

Sergeant Corzine went on to explain the benefits the Army can offer. He talked about Project AHEAD, stressing that the Army can cut the cost of college, and also mentioned travel options. Then he bowled.

The first try resulted in a strike. Although his second ball rolled slightly awry, he brought down the rest of the pins on his next attempt, bringing a round of applause from the audience.

There were other benefits. "I got a lot of calls from people who recognized me on the show," he related. "And kids in my high schools mentioned it. I got a lot of exposure as an Army recruiter; that's the important thing." (Chris Phillips, St. Louis DRC)

WOMEN ENLISTING IN THE ARMY RESERVE is fairly commonplace, but when the wife of an Active Army recruiter becomes one of the first enlistees under the new USAREC/USAR joint recruiting program it becomes news.

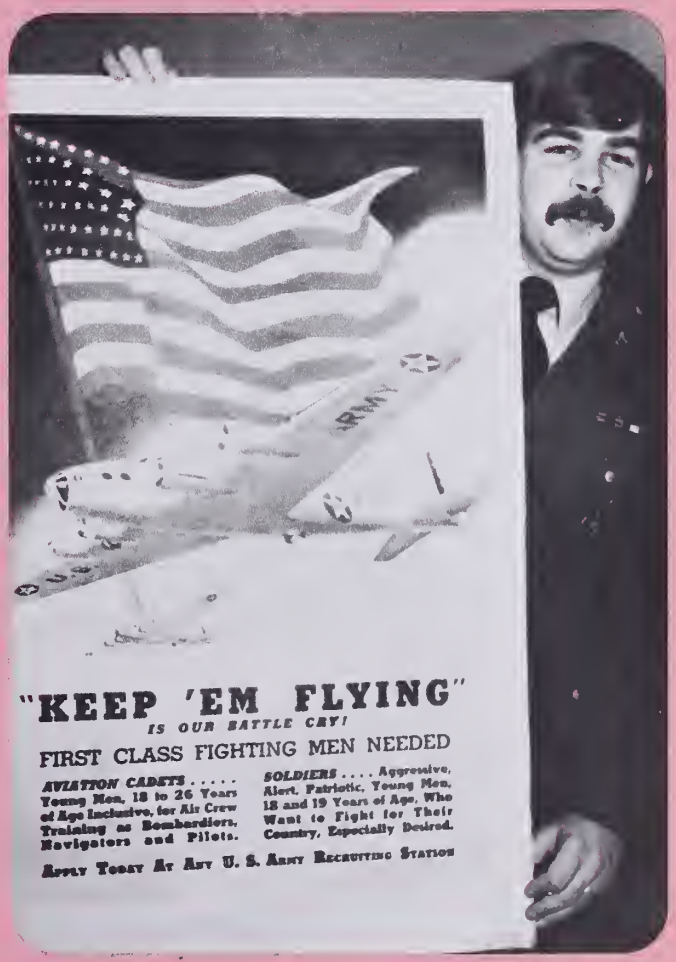
Marlene Shirley, wife of Army recruiter **Kenneth Shirley** of the Yonkers, N.Y., Recruiting Station, was sworn into the Reserve during opening ceremonies of a seminar for the joint recruiting effort.

The former active duty soldier received her oath of enlistment from **Major General, Frederick J. Scheer**, commander of the 77th U.S. Army Reserve Command located at Ft. Totten, N.Y.

When asked why she "re-upped" in the Reserves, Mrs. Shirley stated, "I missed the Army. Most of my family is in the service and it seemed the natural thing to do. My brother is in the Coast Guard, my sister and her husband are both Army sergeants in Germany and another brother is a soldier stationed in Belgium."

Now the Army not only has the "One Army Concept," but the Newburgh DRC has its own "One Army Couple." (Nicholas Hubbell, Newburgh DRC)

FLYIN' HIGH is what Pittsburgh DRC's **Staff Sergeant Bill Terry** was when he received several World War II recruiting posters which had been stored in the archives of the local public library.



SSG Terry shows his joy after getting several WWII posters from the Indiana library system.

The 1942 Army Air Corps posters were given to Terry by **Elizabeth P. Ward,** head librarian in Indiana, Pa., since 1966. Terry plans to donate the posters to the U.S. Army Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. (Linda Baran, Pittsburgh DRC)

Field File

THE BLIZZARD OF '78 closed highways throughout Connecticut and paralyzed virtually all businesses and industries, but it failed to stop Bridgeport, Conn., Medal of Honor winner, **Sergeant First Class Lawrence Joel, USA-Ret.,** from getting his niece and nephew to their Army enlistments at the New Haven AFEES.

Sergeant First Class Joel, the first living black soldier to receive the Medal of Honor in the Vietnam conflict, was on hand as **Shirley Watkins** and **Anthony McIntyre**, both of Bridgeport, stepped forward to take their military oaths. Also participating in the ceremony were DRC Commander, **Lieutenant Colonel John J. Barros**, who enlisted the pair, and Bridgeport Station Commander, **Sergeant First Class Tom Isham**.

SFC Joel congratulates his niece and nephew on their enlistment in the Army.

Now a veterans benefits counselor with the Veterans Administration, SFC Joel was serving as a medic in Vietnam in 1965 at the time of his decorated action.

Although his niece and nephew were not in Washington when Joel received the Medal of Honor from President Johnson, both agree how proud they are to carry on his tradition of military service. (New Haven DRC)

OUTSTANDING PRODUCTION is a way of life for the recruiters at the Grand Avenue station in St. Louis. What makes the team of **Sergeant First Class Glenn Hinton**, station commander, **Staff Sergeant Charles Lawson, Staff Sergeant Bill Calvin, Staff Sergeant Carl Dowlen, Sergeant First Class Jim Naramore**, and **Staff Sergeant Emma Humphries** especially notable is that all six recruiters sport gold badges! All but one have also earned sapphire stars.

It's no surprise that Grand Avenue was Top Metro Station for the St. Louis DRC in FY 77. (Chris Phillips, St. Louis DRC)

WHAT MAKES TWO people smile?—when one is the happy recruiter, **Staff Sergeant Jerry McCallup,** Albuquerque DRC, and one is the happy enlistee—**Private Douglas Lawrence.**

A former University of New Mexico music major, Private Lawrence was chosen from a field of 250 nationwide competitors, over a six-months' period, to fill a saxophonist vacancy in the West Point, Army Jazz Band.

After receiving Lawrence's audition tape in response to their ad in *International Musician*, West Point officials were so impressed that they offered him an expense-paid trip to demonstrate his skill in person. Obviously, the interview ended on a happy note.

"Now I'm a member of another musical family," said Lawrence, whose father and brothers are professional musicians. (Jane Boyink, Albuquerque DRC)

HOW TO DECORATE his station window was a problem for **Sergeant First Class Gordon Kroenke**, Station Commander of the Idaho Falls, Idaho, Recruiting Station.

He and fellow Army recruiters, **Sergeant First Class Gary Stewart** and **Staff Sergeant John Hodge,** decided to call on the art departments of their local high schools. The support was more than they expected. Students from three schools took on the program with gusto and soon art students were swarming all through the recruiting station.

The recruiters passed the hat among themselves and purchased an 18 inch trophy to be presented to the winning school. The judge for the competition and presenter of the trophy was **Mayor S. Eddie Pederson**.

Sergeant Kroenke says, "the murals gave our station a decorative look at minimum expense and got young people involved in the Army recruiting effort."

Brenda Bodily, a student at Bonneville High School, captained her team to victory and said, "We really had fun doing this."

The soon-to-be art student at Utah State University remarked, "We had a lot of participation. Usually one or two people have to do all the work, but we had several people painting and several onlookers for encouragement."

Brenda says it was the first time in an Army Recruiting Station for her and several of the students and they were impressed with how friendly everyone was.

Brenda Bodily accepts the first prize trophy for her fellow students for their design on a recruiting station window. Mayor Eddie Pederson presents the award as Reserve recruiter SFC Jack Holcomb looks on.

Sergeant Kroenke says he plans to continue the competition as long as he remains station commander, and he sees it as one of the better community projects undertaken by the recruiting station.

The windows on the station have never looked so good. (Salt Lake City DRC)

TURNABOUT WAS FAIR PLAY at the San Jose, Calif., recruiting station as **2LT Francis Teeple** administered the oath of enlistment to **SFC James Sullivan**.

In January 1977, Sullivan was responsible for Teeple's enlistment and commissioning in the MI branch and she was more than happy to repay the favor while on leave before heading for a European assignment.

Sullivan, who reenlisted for four years, is the San Jose Almaden station commander. (MSG Lloyd Andries Jr, San Francisco DRC)

HARD WORK and a visit by Fort Leonard Wood's bandmaster and stage band rehearsal conductor netted the St. Louis DRC's Mattoon, Ill., station seven enlistments recently. **Warrant Officer 2 Edward A. Greene**, the bandmaster, and **SP5 Thomas J. Ruess** went to Mattoon to audition band MOS applicants.

Staff Sergeant Bill Davis and **SGT Gene Uhls**, the Mattoon recruiters, began preparing for the audition a month in advance. They made special trips to their high schools to invite senior band members to the audition session at the recruiting station. Of the ten who auditioned, seven passed. All seven are now Mattoon DEPs slated to go active this summer. (St. Louis DRC)

WHILE IT'S NOT UNUSUAL for an Army recruiter to convince his son that the Army is a good place to be, **Sergeant First Class John D. Cameron** of the Tucson-Central Recruiting Station went one better when he recently enlisted his daughter, 18-year-old **Debra Lynn**, into the Army's Delayed Entry Program.

Ms. Cameron enlisted for training as a Personnel Management Specialist and will go on active duty after her graduation in June. Following basic training and AIT she will be assigned to Fort Devens, Mass. Ms. Cameron decided to join the people who've joined the Army because "I had no special skill so I decided to earn money while I learned a skill."

She is president of her Junior Achievement company and treasurer of the National Campus & Hikers Association chapter.

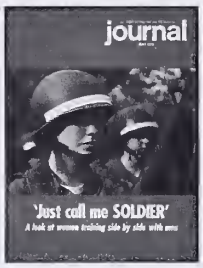
Another story of a winner enlisting a winner. (Phoenix DRC)

Forrester's Focus

Basic Training

Two recent "Focus" responses dealt with basic training. Staff Sergeant Roy Parker, a Spokane recruiter, talked about problems he has explaining BCT to prospects. He recommended that a "Tie-Line" be done by a drill sergeant to explain what new soldiers can expect. Good idea. As a matter of fact, two "Tie-Line's" (September '76 and May '77) were done on men's and women's basic training. In addition, the August and May *Journals* of those years also dealt with the subject. So much for the past.

Some other items are available to help out: films ("WAC: 60 Minutes—CBS" and "So You Want to be a Soldier"); the Official DEP Folder (see item at right); a "Fact Sheet for New Enlistees (USAREC Form 492, 25 Nov 77); and, arriving late in FY 78, an RPI called "You and the Army." And now, the *coup de grace*. This month, on pages 7-12, the *Journal* is carrying the first half of the Keith L. Ware award winning series, "Just Call Me SOLDIER" (reprinted from the *Fort Jackson Leader*). The second half will appear in the June issue. Both are designed to be removed from the magazine and shown to prospects.



As for a new "Tie-Line" on the subject: we plan to try to put another one together later this year. Until then, hopefully, the above mentioned items will keep you going.

The second "Focus" about basic training came from LTC Kenneth Kaplan, commander of the Ft. Hamilton, N.Y., AFEES. He suggested that we provide enlistees with a list of things to take to basic training. Done. The "Official DEP Folder" carries it.

Thanks to these two gentlemen for good ideas.

Money Help

Staff Sergeant Donald Smith, Miama DRC, suggested in a "Focus" that it ought to be possible to assist recruiters—especially new ones—with money problems *before* they happen. His plan is this: teach recruiters at quarterly and annual training sessions and, possibly at the ARC course, how to manage their money. Perhaps 4 or 5 hours of instruction about credit buying, types of financing, home buying and VA/FHA loans, and other subjects relating to his or her paycheck would help ease the shock of moving into a civilian environment.

Unfortunately, other courses have been recently added to the ARC course and monetary constraints do not allow for additional course time. Not willing to let the idea get away, HQ USAREC has picked up on Sergeant Smith's suggestion in three other ways: first, the new USAREC circular 600-3 (ROTT) requires a briefing on financial matters by the DRC sergeant major; second, USAREC Professional Development will require, in their Quarterly Training Plan, that classes be given on financial management.

Finally, enter the *Journal*. The November '77 issue dealt with personal money management, as did the December article on p. 29. But it's the April '78 issue that ought to make Sergeant Smith happy. Page 22 is the first in a series of articles we'll be running on personal money management. While we know that helping you become a better recruiter is one of the primary missions of the *Journal*, we also realize that financial worries can make recruiting secondary in your mind. Hopefully, this series will help keep recruiting your number one concern.

"Official DEP Folder"

An idea submitted by SFC Ed Chelini of the Phoenix DRC via "Forrester's Focus," has been approved, and is just now off the presses. He recognized the problem of keeping in close touch with DEPers and the fact that, when news of importance to DEPers was sent out, there was no guarantee they'd get it. So Ed suggested the creation of an item that eventually became known as the "United States Army Official DEP Folder."

By now all recruiters and guidance counselors should have received their blue and red folders. These packets, initially, are to be given out by recruiters to all current members of the DEP. After this initial distribution recruiters will not be involved with the folders—they will be given to new DEPers by guidance counselors.

Among items in the folder are fact sheets describing the referral/promotion program, items needed in basic training and a thank you to parents and family. In addition, the folders have pockets designed to hold enlistment contracts and other official papers.

How does this item help recruiters keep in touch with DEPers? Regularly, recruiters will receive copies of "The Green Scene," a single sheet publication which includes official information of use to DEPers as well as information about education, training, posts and MOSs. It will also leave space for personalization by the recruiter and should be given personally to the DEPer. The pockets in the folder also allow DRCs to include their own items. Hopefully, the folders and "The Green Scene" will be just what these young people need to keep them in touch with their recruiter and keep them informed about changes that might affect them and their enlistment.

So, to misquote the commercial: "Ed asked for it, you got it—the Official DEP Folder." Put it to work for you.

P.S. Yes, we know there's a typo in the folder. Be assured that it will be corrected on the second printing (about 6 to 8 months from now).

FORRESTER'S FOCUS

Box Score

	Submitted	Adopted
FY 77	596	15*
FY 78 (Year to date)	217	7**

*$100 in cash paid for adopted suggestions
**$400 in cash paid for adopted suggestions

The role of Women in the Armed Forces

was the topic in an essay contest sponsored by the Fort Worth Chapter of AUSA late last year. It was open to students in Tarrant County, Tex., high schools. The three winning essays (excerpted here) earned the writers certificates presented by COL Shirley Heinze, USAREC chief of staff, when she went there to speak on "The Modern Volunteer Army and the Role of Women." (Photos courtesy Bell Helicopter)

By JACKIE GROSKLOS
Western Hills High School

The only limitations placed on women in the Armed Forces are those decreed by Congress. Since it has been proven time and again that women are able to achieve the same goals as men, it seems fair to say there should be no limitations to women's opportunities for competing equally with men.

I disagree strongly with the restrictions placed on women which prohibit them from performing duty in combat specialties. Women will not be able to perform to their fullest extent until they are permitted to strive in every area. It seems these restrictions have been placed on women because men, in general, feel women are inferior. You must be 6 feet 3 inches tall and weigh 200 pounds if you are going to be of help to your country. This is ridiculous. Many women would jump at the challenge of flying an F-16 or piloting a boat or submarine. I, for one, would enjoy the adventure of flying and would take pride in protecting my country. Women are tired of being placed in stereotype roles such as nursing. If she is ready to meet a challenge and accept the risk, a woman should be given the opportunity.

Many people do not realize how big a role women play in the Armed Forces. Until recently, the most important function for women in the military was nursing, and those in this field are respected and appreciated because of their dedication. Medicine is a very promising field and women are now trying to break the barriers that hinder them from careers usually held by men. In the future I would like to see female doctors in the military.

The big breakthrough I see for women in the future is in the science, engineering, and computer areas. Discrimination is not as prevalent in these sections as in the combat specialties. In these fields, women are judged on their intelligence and ability rather than their sex.

Women deny themselves equal rights because they don't demand what is rightfully theirs. If women will become more aggressive in their search for equal rights, the role of women in the Armed forces will grow to be a strong, important, and productive one.

By LAURIE McCORCLE
Haltom High School

The role of women in the Armed Forces of today is unlimited, for there are no longer any doubts as to women's capabilities and intelligence despite tradition and myths of the past. Women have been as capable and competent in the past as they are today, but only recently have they been given the opportunity to prove themselves in what was once termed "the world of men." The United States is composed of people, men **and** women, who are united in a spirit of freedom and justice for all. The Armed Forces is proof of this spirit, for there are both men and women serving America with overwhelming enthusiasm.

The Armed Forces willingly gives opportunities to women to prove themselves in a way that is often discouraged by civilian employers. Women are encouraged to seek occupations requiring high initiative and competitiveness, qualities not often required in jobs offered to women elsewhere. For all women interested, the Armed Forces offers many varied occupations that were until recently closed to women. Of course, the Armed Forces cannot be expected to lead this breakthrough in tradition alone; but they have unlocked the door and it is now up to the women of the world to open it.

Despite a few practical difficulties, such as shortages of barracks space, separate facilities, and uniforms, women are joining the

Armed Forces with an astounding eagerness each day. The present day volunteer system requires 1,000 volunteers each day, which is more than 1,200 women per month, and well over that amount apply as volunteers. The Army is ahead of civilian employers in the sense that there is a strong emphasis on equal opportunity for men and women, equal pay for equal work, and much better job security than civilian employment can possibly offer. Perhaps it is these benefits which attract women, or perhaps just the feeling of knowing that they will not be discriminated against. However, the Armed Forces does have a special appeal for many prospective women volunteers and this appeal continues throughout their period of service, according to most women.

Through some of the stimulating programs offered in the Army, women can obtain advanced education, travel inexpensively to almost anywhere in the world, and have the chance to be merely themselves to the best of their abilities. Eight out of ten military job specialties are open to women; but as yet women are not allowed to participate in active combat. Still, the occupations available to women in the Armed Forces today are not the passive "womanly" prototype jobs traditionally filled by women. Barriers to women still remain.

Women were given the right to vote in 1920, but since the evolution of the human race, women have been constantly fighting for their rights and privileges. Women are now insisting that their sex must not limit them to their traditional roles; that careers in any walk of life must be open to them. Though women have progressed somewhat in fields such as medicine, science, and law, so far the only organization willingly carrying the burden of helping women in equal opportunities with regard to men has been the Armed Forces. Equal employment still is far from a fact of American life. But, this does not apply to the role of women in the Armed Forces.

It is now up to women to fulfill the role offered by the Armed Forces as that of equal, outstanding achievers and individuals united for the purpose of preserving freedom . . . for every American. Women must take advantage of the opportunity the Armed Forces are providing; not only by exemplifying women as intelligent, capable humans, but by also opening careers previously unoccupied by women. In this way, not only will women be benefitting themselves, they will also be benefitting their country.

By KARRIE LYNNE BRITTINGHAM
Carter Riverside High School

Type, file, nurse, scrub, and carry coffee: Historically these were considered the functions of women in the United States Armed Forces. Women were part of the background, as far as the military was concerned; but all that has changed.

For the first time in the 174 years since West Point was founded, women are being admitted into the three service academies. This is an important step towards equality in the military because, heretofore, all high-ranking officers were men who attended military academies and received the best education. Women had not been permitted to attend these academies; thus they had not had an equal opportunity for advancement in the Armed Forces.

There are approximately 324 women currently enrolled in these three academies. They undergo the same hard physical training as the men, and they are just as diligent. Women receive no sympathy merely because they are women, and no special treatment with one or two exceptions—doors on shower stalls and toilets, for example. It may be rough, but they are working towards a goal, a goal of equality, which they intend to reach.

More and more women are entering military careers. They have a wide variety of fields to choose from, with the single exception of those combat-related. Women are now entering fields traditionally considered for men only, such as technical, scientific, and professional ones. This is documented by an excerpt from an interview with Brigadier General Claire M. Garrecht, Chief of the Air Force Nurse Corps.

Q. General Garrecht, how are women faring in the Armed Forces?

A. Women are faring very well. The availability of positions for women has increased since the end of the draft.

Q. What percentage of the Armed Forces is composed of women now?

A. There are 101,811 women out of a total of 2,062,369, or 4.9 percent. That compares with 0.9 percent 10 years ago.

Q. Is the military a good career for women?

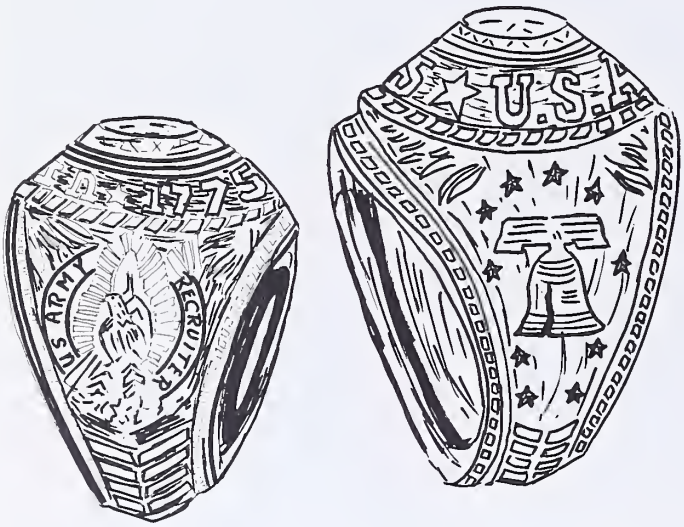
A. Yes. The opportunities are unlimited, except in the career fields that are combat-related.

It thus becomes clear that the Armed Forces do present an opportunity for an exciting career, with more and more chances for advancement for those women who are interested in serving their country.

Update

QIPS Capper

"We have some long-term super recruiters who are real professionals," said MG Eugene P. Forrester, and in recognition of their efforts, USAREC is in the process of developing a ring to recognize them as a cap or umbrella in the QIPS system.



This is an artist's rendition of what such a ring would look like. It is envisioned that only about a hundred recruiters a year could qualify for being awarded the ring. When published, the new QIPS regulation will contain the criteria for its being awarded.

Watch the *Journal* for more information.

MPG Ratings

The Army is ahead of an announced federal goal to purchase fewer "gas hog" automobiles and eventually have all federally-owned passenger cars average 31 miles per gallon by 1985.

Last year's requirement for government-owned non-military vehicles called for an average of 18 mpg which the Army topped with a 19.2 mpg average.

Pay Inquiries

The majority of soldiers receive their pay accurately, according to an Army-wide survey as reported in *All Points Bulletin*, a publication of the Army Finance and Accounting Center.

Most service members—and the survey covered all ranks and grades—indicated that the first person they contacted solved their problem or had gotten them on the right track to getting it solved. Additionally, the majority said that the finance office clerk's attitude toward getting the problem solved was both courteous and helpful.

Assignment Policies

The Department of the Army recently announced new assignment policies to reduce personnel turbulence and associated costs while providing soldiers greater tour stability. (For a look at the system regarding lateral transfers for OOEs, see the April *Update* section of the magazine). Key policies are:

- No PCS moves in CONUS solely due to passage of a stipulated period of time.
- Assignment procedures to permit tour completion and encourage volunteer tour extensions in overseas areas.
- Assignment procedures will include the consideration of cost.
- First term, three year (or less) members will be given only one assignment after initial training unless required to serve a short tour, in which case, two assignments are permitted. First term, four year (or more) members are eligible for two assignments after training, regardless of tour lengths.
- Hawaii is now included as part of the CONUS sustaining base for purposes of selection of overseas replacements.

OOE Advisory Council

The Commanding General's Recruiter Advisory Council met at HQ USAREC March 13-16 to provide the CG and his staff the recruiter's viewpoints and to take back to the regions the represented ideas on upcoming projects.

Attending the council meetings were: SFC Jimmie Morris, NERRC; SFC Clarence Ellis, SERRC; SSG Clifton Smith, SWRRC; SGT Daniel Ressler, MWRRC; SFC James Smith, WRRC; and SFC William Slease, the Recruiter of the Year, from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

While SFC Morris and SGT Ressler listen, SFC Ellis and MG Forrester talk shop.

Actions resulting from topics brought up at this meeting will be disseminated through the *Journal* and other USAREC media as they are finalized.

Service Obligation

Two Year Service Obligation. A two year service obligation is incurred by people promoted to E7, E8 and E9, under the provisions of paragraph 7-45, AR 600-200, before a non-disability retirement. There is no such service obligation applied to people separated for any other reason. Accordingly, there is no service obligation incurred under the provisions of AR 601-280. Therefore, people promoted to these grades do not have valid reasons for extending or reenlisting earlier than three months before ETS. Only persons promoted to grade E5 or E6 incur a service remaining requirement under AR 601-280; for promotion to E6, it is one year, and for promotion to E5, three months.

How Long Does It Take

It takes a minute to write a safety rule.
It takes an hour to hold a safety meeting.
It takes a week to plan a safety program.
It takes a month to put it into operation.
It takes a year to win a safety award.
It takes a lifetime to make you safety conscious.
It takes a second to destroy it all with an accident.

Women Needed

The Department of Defense is looking for women willing to enlist or reenlist for its all-service honor guard unit in Washington, D.C.

For the first time, the unit is signing up women for ceremonial duties at the White House. (The 3d Infantry, "The Old Guard," is still closed to women because it is a Category 1 combat unit.)

Recruiting teams are scheduled to begin visits to field installations to screen women applicants. Qualifications for women in the all-volunteer unit are the same as for men and include: minimum height of 5'10" with weight proportionate to height; no criminal record; and at least one year remaining on active duty or willingness to enlist or reenlist.

Interested persons may call Military District of Washington officials at Autovon 222-2730 for more information.

E8 List Results

The E8 recommended list released earlier this year contained the names of 235 USAREC people, 228 of whom were recruiters.

While many good E7s were not selected for promotion on this list, the recruiter selection rate showed improvement over previous lists. In the primary zone the Army-wide selection rate was 33 percent but recruiter selection rate was 35.2 percent (203 selected of 557 considered). On the two preceding boards USAREC's selection rates were 28 and 22 percent compared to Army-wide selection rates of 35 and 28 percent, respectively.

Within CMF 00, recruiters represented about 78 percent of the population but received about 85 percent of the promotions in that field.

When all factors are considered, recruiters are doing well now. We have good representation on all major DA boards, and as long as our projected recruiter strength does not show an excess over the authorizations, recruiters in grade E7 should continue to have an average or better chance to make master sergeant in USAREC.

Golden Knights Schedule

Based on the latest information available at press time, this is the schedule of appearances for the US Army Parachute Team "Golden Knights" (does not include "add on" days):

June 3—Schenectady, N.Y.
June 3—Myrtle Beach, N.C.
June 10—Eglin AFB, Fla.
June 11—Columbus, Ohio
June 18—Fredricksburg, Va.
June 24—Lexington, Ky.
June 24-25—Mankato, Minn.
June 24-July 9—US National Parachuting Championships, Richmond, Ind.
July 1—Niagara, N.Y.
July 2-3—San Diego, Calif.
July 2-3—Coney Island, N.Y.
July 4—Newburgh, N.Y.
July 5—Pope AFB, N.C.
July 6-7—Schillington, Pa.
July 9—Huntingbird, Ind.
July 15-16—Detroit, Mich.
July 15-16—Everett, Wash.
July 22-23—Keene, N.H.
July 26-30—Sioux City, Iowa
July 29—Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada
August 5-6—Minneapolis, Minn.
August 10-13—Chicago
August 16-28—Atlantic City, N.J.
August 19-20—Warwick, R.I.
August 21-23—Jonesboro, Tenn.
August 26-27—Flint, Mich.
August 26-27—Rutland, Vt.
Aug. 31-Sept. 2—Sacramento, Calif.

Parting Shot

We were reading an article the other day about the importance of silence when generating electric power in front-line areas. It seems that the Army's research and development people are working on a long range family of generators based on fuel cell technology. The project is called, "a family of Silent, Lightweight Electric Energy Plants. . . ."

For those who like acronyms, this works out to be SLEEP.

By the way, this pronouncement comes from the same people who, when developing a loud speaker system to be installed in a UH-1 helicopter, called the system by its acronym, ALOUD.

Re-Update

By SGM ROBERT L. SWAGER
HQDA (DAPE-MPR-P)

Change 1, AR 601-280. The work is done and Change 1 went to TAG for printing. Hopefully it will not be long before the change is in the field.

MOS 79D. By now, all those affected should have been notified of their MOS change to 79D. If not, contact your local MILPO as soon as possible.

SDA Pay. A MILPERCEN message went to the MILPOs in March (081700Z Mar 78) outlining procedures for continuing Special Duty Assignment Pay for full time reenlistment NCOs. So if yours was terminated in March, contact your personnel officer to have it reinstated.

Badges. A message went to the MACOMs listing alternatives for the current badge. The alternatives listed are:

- No change
- Change wording on badge from "Career Counselor" to "Reenlistment"
- Change wording on badge from "Career Counselor" to "Reenlistment NCO"
- Delete the wording "Career Counselor" and not replace it with anything.

If you have any feelings on this, contact your MACOM reenlistment office. Alternatives are not limited to the above, so if you have another idea, let it be known.

Female Reenlistment and Reclassifications into CMF 71 and 91. The reenlistment and reclassification of female soldiers into CMF 71 (Admin) and CFM 91 (Medical) was restricted by MILPERCEN Message DAPC-EPF-Y 241800Z Feb 78. The message states that since career content proportions in other CMFs are lower than these, allowing women to reclassify or reenlist into them from other CMFs could aggravate shortages in the losing CMF. This policy does not preclude a female soldier who holds a PMOS in CMF 71 or CMF 91 from reenlisting for her old PMOS, or reenlisting or reclassifying for a new MOS within her CMF. The message does not apply to soldiers entering MOS 35G (Biomedical Equipment Repairman), 35S (Electronic Biomedical Equipment Repairman), 35T (X-Ray Biomedical Equipment Repairman), and 35U (Biomedical Equipment Maintenance Chief).

Effect of cancelled extensions on SRB computations. MILPERCEN MSG 161600Z Mar 78, added Para 9-11e to AR 600-200 which states:

Effective 18 Mar 78, an extension of enlistment and reenlistment where the benefits of the extension have not been received and the extension is cancelled by the Army prior to becoming operative, as prescribed in Para 3-2f, AR 601-280, will not be considered previously obligated service for SRB computation purposes. As such, the bonus computation will not be reduced by the period of the cancelled extension.

Examples: On 2 Jan 78 an individual extends a 2 May 74 four-year enlistment for two years to fulfill time remaining in-service requirements for an oversea assignment; however, the assignment is later cancelled. The extension is subsequently cancelled. The soldier reenlists on 2 May 78 for six years in a bonus MOS. In this case, the period of extension is not considered previously obligated service for SRB computation purposes because the individual extended for an oversea assignment but did not get the assignment. Thus, the extension will not be deducted from the new term of service and the SRB will be computed for the full six-year term of reenlistment, provided other restrictions are not present.

On 4 Jul 78, a soldier extends a 5 Feb 75 four-year enlistment for six months to meet time remaining in-service requirements to accept a promotion from E5 to E6. On 5 Feb 79, the individual reenlists for four years to meet the requirements for an assignment to an oversea long tour area. Since the soldier realized the benefits of the extension, the six months is considered previously obligated active service when computing the SRB.

Wrong December reenlistment accomplishment data. Due to an administrative oversight, one of the computer tapes of SIDPERS transactions was not loaded onto, and therefore not processed by, the system in December 1977. This error was discovered because of various installations comparing the names of soldiers they entered in the SIDPERS system in December with the names of soldiers processed into the December Roster of Immediate Reenlistments (DCSPER 398 Report). The missing December reenlistments are included in the February 1978 report.

This situation again points out the desirability of performing a 100 percent audit of reenlistments every month. It is suggested that on each reenlistee, the reenlistment office should check that a SIDPERS Mark Sense form has been completed and sent to the local SIDPERS Interface Branch (SIB).

Furthermore, each reenlistment office should check that they received from the SIB a Personnel Transaction Register by Originator (PTRO) showing in Part I that the transaction has been accepted by the system with no errors. This will prevent 99 percent of the reporting problems. The other one percent can be prevented if the reenlistment office checks the names in the DCSPER 398 Report against the names of soldiers who reenlisted in that month. MILPERCEN, took steps to preclude a tape not being processed in the future. These steps will be outlined in a subsequent update.

FY 79 research topics. Each year the DCSPER Research Office asks for topics on which additional study needs to be conducted. Our office plans to submit topics and questions on which we would like to have additional information or answers. If you have any questions or topics on reenlistment issues which you would like to be con-

sidered, please informally submit them to HQDA (DAPE-MPR-R) as soon as possible. The FY 79 work plan is being formulated now.

Reenlistment personnel training. There must be a continuing effort on the part of all reenlistment NCOs to insure both part-time unit reenlistment personnel and commanders are knowledgeable on policy and procedures. In addition to the instruction provided by the full-time people, there are three other alternatives available to provide reenlistment information: First, especially for the part-time Reenlistment NCO, there is the resident 79D course at Fort Harrison. Quotas can be obtained through local training personnel now that this course appears on the printout of available school courses. The second alternative is to encourage the part-time Reenlistment personnel to enroll in the non-resident course. Again this can be accomplished through the local training agency. Finally, and most important for commanders, there is the Mobile Training Team from USAIA, Fort Harrison. This team provides excellent instruction and can be of invaluable assistance. To request the team at your location, send a message to Cdr, TRADOC, ATTN-TO-CS, with the desired dates, and in conjunction with the USAIA, the visit will be arranged.

All of these actions will not only make your job somewhat easier, but will help insure all the key people are aware of what is happening in the reenlistment field.

CONUS to CONUS and TDY and return options. Initial data (January and February 1978) shows that not many installations are exercising the CONUS to CONUS test option with any degree of significance. Unfortunately, the data does not show difficulties being experienced by installations with this option, such as the number of unsuccessful attempts made to reenlist eligible soldiers because of the lack of CONUS vacancies, etc. To assist us in identifying such problem areas, we would appreciate receiving your comments and recommendations.

One of the reasons reenlistments under the test option are not reflected may be improper coding of the reenlistment option data in SIDPERS. One installation reported they were citing the option code of the post the soldier reenlisted for, rather than the code for the test option. The correct option code for the CONUS to CONUS enlistment option (test) (Table 4-17) is C998 (Charlie Nine Nine Eight).

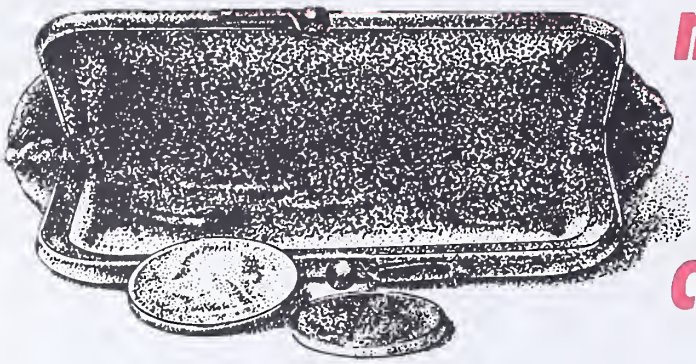
Commander MILPERCEN (DAPC-EPF-P) message 151930Z July 77, Subject: Reenlistment Involving Retraining and Return to CONUS Installation, permits a soldier who is reclassified at the time of reenlistment to attend schooling in a TDY status and return to the original duty station if a vacancy exists in the new MOS. Information indicates that this provision is not well known, so you should review the message.

Reenlistment RPIs

The following list includes items currently available for requisitioning for **reenlistment** purposes only. All requisitions should be submitted **by career counselors** on Form DA-17 (3 copies) through Commander US Army Recruiting Command, ATTN: USARCASP-D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., 60037, to US Army Publications Center in accordance with AR 601-280, para 1-14. Unless otherwise indicated all posters are small (11″ x 14″).

RPI 300 Booklet. If there's a question, you'll have the answer
RPI 301 Folder. The Army Service School Reenlistment Option
RPI 302 Booklet. Your Career Decision in Today's Army
RPI 303 Folder. How to tell your friends you're reenlisting
RPI 305 Poster. The Army's been good to this Army wife
RPI 307 Poster. Since I've been in the Army, the longest I've sat still is for this photograph
RPI 325 Poster. $8,000 is $8,000
RPI 331 Poster. Music is where I want to be
RPI 332 Folder. Music is where I want to be
RPI 338 Folder. Special Forces Option
RPI 340 Folder. Language
RPI 341 Folder. Berlin Brigade Option
RPI 342 Folder. Ranger Option
RPI 343 Folder. Old Guard Option
RPI 344 Folder. Present Duty
RPI 345 Folder. Combat Arms Option
RPI 346 Folder. USACC
RPI 347 Folder. Overseas Option
RPI 357 Label. Career Counseling (9″)
RPI 358 Label. Career Counseling (1″)
RPI 361 Bumper Sticker. There's Something about a Soldier
RPI 363 Bumper Sticker. Keep a Good Soldier in the Army, Reenlist
RPI 367 Booklet. Commander's Guide to Reenlistment.
RPI 373 Booklet. Living with the Army
RPI 379 Poster. "Demolition"
RPI 380 Poster. "Artilleryman"
RPI 382 Poster. "Radio Operator"
RPI 383 Poster. The best way to see Europe is to live and work there
RPI 384 Poster. Uncle Sam needs me too
RPI 385 Poster. Will your next job make you feel as good as the one you have now
RPI 386 Poster. We challenge you to reenlist (large)
RPI 387 Poster. Your family benefits when you reenlist
RPI 392 Label. Serving Army with pride (glue on back)
RPI 393 Label. Serving Army with pride (glue on front)
RPI 951 Label. Yesterday. Today. Tomorrow. The United States Army
RPI 975 Book. Army Occupational Handbook with ERRATA Sheet #1 (Available for reference purposes only. Limited to one per reenlistment office)
RPI — Book. A Digest of US Army Posts (Limit 10 per request)

Money management: a matter of choices



Part II of the *Journal's* series on money management.

What did our grandparents ever know about hardships? They only had to do without modern conveniences; they didn't have to pay for them. As a society, we're becoming increasingly more dependent on micro-wave ovens, food processors and dishwashers. Makes you wonder how our grandparents survived.

Looking at taxes, higher prices and inflation, it also makes you wonder how we're going to survive.

One solution is to take financial planning out of the luxury category, and put it into the necessity category. And planning that is right for one family will be disaster for another because families differ. Any financial plan has to take the specific needs and objectives of the family into account. Call it a budget if you want.

Serious budgeting merely involves a series of choices: is it of more value to entertain frequently or to buy new clothes? is a new color TV set more useful than a dishwasher? is the old car repairable or is a new one necessary? can you beat inflation by buying now and repaying in dollars worth less in the future?

Hopefully, budget planning makes you think about alternatives in spending. It should let you see alternatives more clearly and help you weigh values to make wiser decisions. It helps you to put first things first, to stay within your income, to avoid debt entanglements and financial worries. It helps you to know where your money is going and where you want it to go.

If, in the planning stage, it becomes apparent that there is more "want to have" than the family income can provide, this foresight may provide the incentive to increase the take-home pay. It may be that now is the time for the wife to go back to work, or for the regular bread-winner to pick up an extra part-time job (with, of course, the concurrence of the commander). As the financial picture is put into clear perspective, you can show the youngsters in the family that they need to help.

Getting your financial facts clear for yourself and for the family can be a beneficial experience. By showing each member of the family just what the financial picture is, everyone will know what's involved and all can pitch in to help. A financial conference or business meeting for the entire family can have a good effect. You're halfway to a solution when the family sees its financial problem clearly and realistically. With your spouse as your personal business partner and the children participating, the children learn how to plan with money, an important part of youth training for adult living.

Children will be more cooperative and understanding about family money problems if they are permitted to take part in making the decisions. Burdening them too early in their lives with the total picture of the family's money problems might be frightening to them and could result in private family matters being told to outsiders. But when the family is discussing matters which affect them directly, such as buying school clothes for the fall term, youngsters can and should learn that there is a limit to the amount of money that can be spent for that purpose and that the rest must go for other things. What those other things are should be carefully specified. A child can often contribute surprisingly sound opinions concerning the ways to make the best use of the family income.

This participation will give the youngster self-confidence and assist him in developing a sense of responsibility. It's really unfair for parents to expect their children to know how to manage money wisely when they reach adulthood if they were not trained in this area as they were growing up.

Besides, when our children are parents and we are gandparents, they will have enough problems of their own.

'Ladybirds' are making history in Army aviation

By EVE MILLER
PAO, Ft. Rucker

When Lieutenant Sally Murphy graduated from flight school at Ft. Rucker in June, 1974, she reserved for herself a unique place in the history of Army aviation.

She marked the end of woman's 28-year absence from that highly specialized field. During World War II, more than 1,000 civilian-rated women pilots flew for the Army, primarily on test flights and ferrying aircraft from one location to another; 38 of them lost their lives. But when the war ended, so did the need for the Women's Air Force Service Pilots.

Murphy's graduation also marked a beginning, for she became the first woman to be trained by the Army in the helicopter flight program. Since then many women have followed in her footsteps, and, though still rare, female flight students are gaining increasing acceptance in Army aviation.

Flight students come in two varieties at Ft. Rucker: officer students and warrant officer candidates (WOCs)—enlisted men and women who undergo an intensive nine-month program of aviation and military training to earn the rank of warrant officer. So far, 16 female officers and 25 WOCs have entered flight training, and only six have failed to earn their wings.

"A cursory view seems to indicate that there is no significant difference between the performance of male and female flight students," said Major Donald D. Fuller, chief of the Quality Control Branch, Department of Undergraduate Flight Training. "The overall attrition rate of female students as of now appears to be equal to or lower than the average rate."

When MAJ Fuller says "cursory view," he means it. Although women have been in the program for about four years, Fuller knows of no detailed study of the performance of female flight students, though it is interesting to note that two were named class honor graduates. But, over all, the Army seems to have decided that there is absolutely no question that women have the same right as men to "try their wings."

Candidate N. Helen Williams, of Arden, N.C., points out she will be the only woman in a flight with 33 men, and it causes problems, she said. "For example, I talked to one guy and he said that he thought women were for making babies. Period. I told him that the only thing that distresses me about his opinions is that there are people in positions of power who feel the same way, and they stop women in all walks of life from doing what they want to with their lives."

The petite 18-year-old continued, "There are a lot of things that set us apart, but you try to fit in as much as you can, keep a low profile but fit in just the same." She says she wants to "look at them like brothers and try to be just one of the gang."

Being "just one of the gang" is especially important in the warrant officer candidate program, because no one makes it through flight school alone. Teamwork and uniformity are highly valued tenants in the program, and most of the women seem to feel that it is this factor, rather than any difference in flight or mechanical aptitude, that places additional stress on the female students.

Even in the officers' flight program, where these pressures are less intense, some women are very much aware of their inability to totally blend in. First Lieutenant Deborah Ridout, from Colorado Springs, Colo., received her wings last year, and she has devoted a lot of thought to her unique position.

She said early in the program she learned that she would have to become accustomed to a steady barrage of jokes and comments, always setting her apart from her peers. These remarks, though well-intended, reinforced for her the notion that she would never be able to be just another flight student.

But she came to a philosophical conclusion: "You come to terms with all these things. It has to be this way to pave the way for the two hundredth or the two thousandth woman to come through flight school."

And she learned another lesson, too, that her position is a many-faceted, highly mixed blessing. To illustrate her point, she told of a class she attended with her fellow students, all male, for the first time. The instructor had just walked into the classroom,

and was not aware of Ridout's presence. He was looking for a sergeant to assist him in his presentation, and jokingly commented, "Oh well, he must be out in the hallway chasing women." Then, as an after-thought, he added, "Gee, I forgot, there aren't any women around here."

One of Ridout's classmates immediately responded, "You're right, sir. There aren't any women here, but we've got a lady." That incident made Ridout feel that the special place she holds among her fellow pilots more than compensates for not being "one of the guys." But the introspective Ridout also sees dangers in that special protectiveness she thinks fellow pilots will feel toward her.

Though women are not authorized in combat roles, the duties of helicopter pilots, even in support capacities, bring them close to combat perimeters. During wartime, unless all women are assigned to instructor pilot openings in the States, they will inevitably find themselves in life-threatening positions.

"My feeling is that it's going to be a very serious problem having women in a combat role," she said, "because deep down inside I think every women—even the toughest Tug Boat Annie woman—wants to be protected. It's a rare woman who doesn't and it's a rare man who doesn't want to protect women. . . . I've been doing a lot of thinking about that, and I don't know. My mind has been changing, and I don't have a firm opinion yet, but I'm beginning to wonder if it would be a very good move to make."

But Ridout's opinion is not shared by many women currently attending flight school. Candidate Nancy K. Carter, from Redding, Calif., takes the opposite view.

"I believe the day is coming where women will see combat," she said. "Society is starting to change and it's going to take a big change because the males still want to protect us. . . . But as far as combat is concerned, I'm very proud of my country, and if Congress said, 'You're going to combat,' fine, let's go, right along with my male counterparts. And I wouldn't want them to try to protect me because in combat it's survival that matters. I could hold my own."

Carter, who joined the Army in May, 1974, is no stranger to the role of female trailblazer, "I've done a lot of 'firsts-for-females' type things," she matter-of-factly said. In her first duty assignment as a medic for the 571st Medical Detachment (Helicopter Ambulance) at Ft. Carson, Colo., she was the first woman to become a full-fledged member of the mountain rescue team. "They had a couple of females before me, but none had made it up to being chief medic," she explained. "They had a two-week trial period and they couldn't hack it." She was also the first woman at Carson to rappel from a CH-47 "Chinook" helicopter.

Adventure is also not new to Ridout, who described herself as "a bit of a vagabond." After she graduated from college, she "kind of wandered around," and worked variously as a floor director for a public television station, a clerk in department stores, a waitress, a flag girl on a highway construction crew, a volunteer in Project Head Start, a chicken plucker at a poultry farm, and a horseback riding instructor. She also showed horses professionally in open jumping competition.

After years of this lifestyle, though, it lost its allure for Ridout, then 26 years old. "I decided I wanted a little bit more," she recalled. "Having been brought up in the military (her stepfather was a pilot for the Air Force Thunderbirds and 'really a World War II ace'), I began to think about living in a more secure environment . . . and the service offered a certain sense of security. And, more than anything, I wanted to fly. That was my primary concern."

Ridout is not alone in this intense interest in aviation. As a matter of fact, perhaps coincidentally, all of the women interviewed had fixed-wing experience before entering flight school; all of them, at one point or another, said words to the effect of, "Ever since I was a little girl, I always wanted to fly."

Carter, Williams, and Ridout all flew with their fathers during early childhood.

This kind of background is not mandatory to enter flight school, but it sure doesn't hurt. All applicants are required to pass the Flight Aptitude Selection Test (FAST)—a test which many women maintain is heavily slanted toward traditionally male areas of knowledge.

"I don't know anything about mechanics," Williams commented. "I know that my car takes water, oil, and gas, and that it needs to be tuned up every so often, and when I got to the section of the FAST where they asked detailed questions about tools and engines and stuff like that . . . I bombed it. I know I did. But I scored really well on the flight sections because I had flown before. . . . That helped me a lot on the FAST."

But, once the FAST obstacle is overcome, they believe there is little difference between male and female ability to master the course curriculum. In fact, Ridout believes that women may actually have an advantage if they are experienced in doing fine work with their hands, such as needlework, because of the delicate—yet firm—control required in helicopter flight.

"As far as the actual physical task," Ridout said, "I don't think the average woman has any more trouble than the average guy does. I think guys may be a little bit ahead of us on the average because of mechanical background—like I knew nothing about what a reciprocating engine or manifold pressure was—things the average guy may know just from having watched someone tinker with a car. He at least picks up some of the terminology; this was all kind of new to me."

Of course, after months of study and hard work, the newness wears off, but never the wonder of it all. There is a special feeling, they say, wearing their flight suits, striding purposefully toward their waiting aircraft on the flight line, the indescribable consummation of a lifelong dream. And, more than that, they know they are making history and shaping the future. As James said, her eyes sparkling with pride, "It's a feeling beyond any words."

Woman tests infantry test

Written by SP 4 MATTHEW BAILIE, Photo by PFC JORGE RAMIREZ
Public Affairs Office, 2d Armored Division, Ft. Hood

A large group of 2d Armored Division soldiers break formation, and in ordered groups of three, they march to different areas of a roped-off field. One of the groups makes its way to an area with a sign in front saying, "Claymore Mine." They stand at attention before a non-commissioned officer seated at a table. Atop the table sits a cassette recorder.

The play button is pushed on the recorder and it drones, "This is the fourth area of testing for skill qualifications testing for infantrymen. . . ."

The soldier in the middle of the group takes off the helmet to wipe away some sweat, and a bundle of hair falls to the shoulders. An onlooker standing nearby staggers back a little as his eyes pop out and he stammers, "My God, it's a woman!"

Specialist Four Deniese Thomas, 20, paid little attention to the surprised statement of the observer and continued to concentrate on the test. Her concentration gained her a 100 percent "go" on every one of the six stages of the "Hands-on" portion of the Infantry Skill Qualification Test.

Thomas did everything that a male soldier would have to do in taking the 11B10 (Infantryman) test. She had to set up and sight a Claymore anti-personnel mine and then fire it . . . all within two minutes. She did it in less than a minute and a half, beating out one of the men in her group.

In 30 seconds she had to prepare a Light Anti-tank Weapon (LAW), aim it, arm it and practice fire it at a target; she did it in 14 seconds.

In two minutes she had to assemble a radio, test it, and then use it to call the evaluator. Thomas did it in a minute and 20 seconds. Again one of her group failed to complete the mission in the alloted time.

Neither the protective mask nor the M60 machine-gun tests caused any problems for her or the two men of her group. They all received "go's" on those portions, and when finished, Thomas shined through as the only woman at Fort Hood to have taken the "Hands-on" portion of the Infantry Skill Qualification Test under regulation scoring. In fact, she passed it with "flying colors."

"I did it to prove to the people who look down on women in the service that women in the Army aren't stupid or useless as some seem to think we are," explained Thomas. She has had a close association with the various skill qualification tests, having the position of test control clerk for the 2d Armored Division.

Staff Sergeant Timothy Yeaple, one of the test cadre, had another opinion of women in combat roles, "I thought that she did well on the test, but I was in Vietnam and I know what happens in war. It just wouldn't work."

Thomas countered, "I feel that they should let a woman in the combat arms fields if she wants to go. A woman shouldn't be forced to go, but if that is what she wants, then let her go."

She continued, "My reason for saying this is that when we go to war, we're all going to be there; women and men in the Army will be right there within reach of the enemy. So why not let a woman know what it takes to stay alive in a combat area?"

Second Lieutenant Ralph E. Rabogliatti, the division's test control officer and Thomas's supervisor, made the observation that "Thomas is an individual of above average intelligence, and there was no doubt in my mind that she had the aptitude to complete the written test with minimum, if any, errors."

Thomas will not be given the written portion of the test because of the extensive tutoring necessary. This tutoring would give her unfair advantage over her male counterparts who would not be able to get the same kind of individualized attention.

Still, the question remains the same for most men and women in the Army: should a woman be in the combat arms area of service?

Deniese Thomas has made a big step toward showing the world that women can do more than the past has ever allowed them to, and has left a question open to other women in the future . . . "When do we get to try?"

From clown to cryptanalyst:

from singer to sergeant

By MARIAN MARTONE
New Haven DRC

From circus clown to cryptanalyst, singer to sergeant—that's been the busy life of 25-year-old Carol Chaney, Army Intelligence and Security Agency Representative at the New Haven AFEES.

When she's not counseling prospects on security enlistment options, or helping to ease the heavy paperwork load of Army guidance counselors, Sergeant Chaney can be found performing in nearby dinner theatres and cabarets, or singing in community pageants. Her most recent appearance was in a southern Connecticut theatre production of "West Side Story," which won her a front page article in a major urban daily newspaper.

Carol's theatrical activities have also provided the Army with numerous enlistments, referred from among her show business friends. According to the singing sergeant, there's been another important, though less obvious, benefit. "When people see you can still be a 'person' outside the service, it adds to their impression of it," she says.

"Performing is like the Army, it's a way of life," relates Carol. "My great grandparents were traveling medicine show people and my great grandmother tap danced on the back of the wagon. Following their lead, I've performed since I was six.

"When urban folk music was popular in the 60's," she continues, "I financed my college education by singing. I must have played every pizza parlor and campus in Eastern Michigan!"

Looking for stable employment, Carol joined the Army in 1972 as a cryptanalyst. Before that, at the urging of some friends, she toured the Northwest and Canada as a clown for ten months with the Chicago-based Pollack Brothers Circus.

In her brief but varied career, Carol has also been the creative director of an ad agency in her native Michigan, a copywriter for American Management in New York City, and an aspiring singer-actress trying to find a place for herself in the footlights of the "Big Apple."

Carol credits the Army with refining the self-discipline she's needed to become a performer. "The Army reinforced my initiative," she asserts, "and helped me understand that although you can never lose sight of your objective, flexibility is a key factor in reaching any goal."

Apart from acting and singing in her free time these days, Carol is busy writing comedy routines, some of which she performs at a New York City improvisation club, appropriately named, "Catch a Rising Star." She has also been in touch with Lily Tomlin and Phyllis Diller, both of whom regularly critique her work.

With her re-enlistment coming up this summer, what does the future hold for Carol?

A return to the footlights in New York, perhaps? A stint as a stand-up comic in California? Or better yet, aspirations to be a singing staff sergeant?

"If, this summer, my interests are still compatible with those of the Army, I'll survey the situation and make my decision," says Carol. "Who knows—I may even be writing for Carol Burnett by then. . . ."

MOS 15D

Lance Missile Crewman

By SP4 CHARLANE BUSSE
PAO, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Lance missile crewmen, MOS 15D, are men **and women** of real action. This artillery missile is rugged and mobile. It can be air dropped, towed or man-handled anywhere the soldier can go.

The missile and its mobile launching platform are at home in deserts or on mountains. The platform is amphibious and can negotiate swamps and inland water. Temperatures ranging from −40 degrees to +140 degrees don't affect the missile's firing capability.

The Lance system is used to provide artillery support to ground forces and can carry either a non-nuclear or nuclear warhead. Simplicity and mobility are advantages of the system. It has only one electrical connection and uses batteries for power.

This fast rugged system demands crewmen in top physical condition, able to react fast and move out. An alert, trained crew can assemble and launch a missile in 45 minutes to an hour.

A five-week training course at Ft. Sill, Okla., provides the fundamental information needed by a crewman. The Lance instructors feel that with the right training, any interested soldier can master the system.

All qualified crewmen will be taught to drive the loader-transporter vehicle. They will learn to perform light servicing of it and other transportation and support equipment, such as the crew's jeep and two-ton and five-ton trucks.

Missile assembly is the largest responsibility of the crew. It is assembled manually and manually elevated. In the field the crewmen learn to skillfully camouflage the missile and their camp area.

The crewmen go through siting target and mock firing drills to keep in top readiness. After training, about 95 percent of the Lance crewmen will be stationed with one of six units in Germany. There are a limited number of Lance missilemen at Ft. Sill and a fire testing detachment at White Sands Missile Range, N.M.

This is the life for an outdoorsman or woman. Although organization and procedure vary with individual units, crewmen spend an average of four to five months a year in the field. Life in the field is sophisticated "roughing it." There probably won't be a pup-tent around and some units have permanent housing structures in the field.

Even with the crewman's demanding schedule there will still be a great opportunity to explore Europe.

Lance crewmen in Europe go to the Island of Crete for fire testing every year. While on Crete there is time scheduled for them to enjoy the island's fabulous beaches and see the ruins of an old civilization.

If you want to be in the first line of defense, moving fast and striking hard, you should consider the Lance missile crewman's job for your own.

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MOS 15D
Lance Missile Crewman

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